

Муниципальное бюджетное общеобразовательное
учреждение МБОУ «СОШ № 87»

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ
ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ГРАМОТНОСТИ УЧАЩИХСЯ НА
УРОКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Требования современного общества в век информационных технологий и возрастающих потоков информации



Личность , обладающая самостоятельностью, коммуникабельностью, толерантностью, адекватной самооценкой, социальной мобильностью, ответственностью, гибкостью мышления, готовая к непрерывному образованию в течение всей жизни, готовая решать любые жизненные проблемы.



ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ НА УРОКАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

«Функционально грамотный человек — это человек, который способен использовать все постоянно приобретаемые в течение жизни знания, умения и навыки для решения максимально широкого диапазона жизненных задач в различных сферах человеческой деятельности, общения и социальных отношений»

Леонтьев А.А.

«Мои ученики будут узнавать новое не от меня. Они будут открывать это новое сами. Моя задача- помочь им раскрыться и развить собственные идеи»


Песталоцци И.Г.

Функциональная грамотность – умение человека взаимодействовать с окружающим миром по максимуму и стремительно приспособиться и действовать в нем.

Функциональная грамотность есть высочайший уровень познаний, умений и способностей, гарантирующий нормальную деятельность человека в концепции социальных взаимоотношений, какой является по минимуму важным для реализации жизнедеятельности личности в определенной цивилизованной среде.

Функциональная грамотность с точки зрения ФГОС третьего поколения

ФГОС третьего поколения определяет **функциональную грамотность** как способность решать учебные задачи и жизненные ситуации на основе сформированных предметных, **метапредметных** и универсальных учебных действий. Иными словами, ученики должны понимать, как изучаемые предметы помогают не только определиться с будущей профессией, но и найти место в жизни, суметь решить разные жизненные проблемы.



Основные составляющие функциональной грамотности в современном образовательном пространстве:

1. *математическая грамотность,*
2. *читательская грамотность,*
3. *естественнонаучная грамотность,*
4. *финансовая грамотность,*
5. *креативное мышление*
6. *глобальные компетенции*

**Функциональная грамотность на уроках
иностранного языка –
это умение применить полученные знания
иностранного языка на практике**



Уметь свободно общаться

Говорить, читать и писать на иностранном языке.

Использовать полученные на уроках знания, умения и навыки в рамках взаимодействия с социумом:

прочитать письмо и написать ответ, заполнить резюме или анкету, открыть счет в банке, спросить дорогу до пункта в незнакомом городе, устроиться в гостинице, вызвать мастера по ремонту, написать приглашительную или поздравительную открытку другу и создать буклет.....

Функциональная грамотность на уроках иностранного языка

это умение применить полученные знания на практике:

- умение извлекать информацию из различных источников:

СМИ, Интернет, книги, схемы метро, рейтинговые таблицы, объявления на дверях учреждений, названия магазинов, буклеты туристических агентств.

- умение анализировать графики, диаграммы и составлять монологические и диалогические высказывания на основе информации.

Читательская грамотность как базовый навык функциональной грамотности и обязательное условие успешности.



Основные этапы работы с

текстом

1. Предтекстовый (Pre-reading)

создание мотива чтения;

развитие умения прогнозирования;

активизация фоновых знаний и снятие языковых трудностей.

2. Текстовый (While-reading)

Осмысленное понимание прочитанного

3. Послетекстовый (Post-reading) проверка понимания прочитанного и служат средством контроля формирования умений смыслового чтения и возможным использованием полученной информации в будущем.

1. Предтекстовый (Pre-reading)

Цели: определить (сформулировать) речевую задачу для первого прочтения; создать необходимый уровень мотивации у учащихся; сократить уровень языковых и речевых трудностей.

1. Предтекстовый (Pre-reading)

Задания:

1. Работа с заголовком: определить тематику текста; перечень поднимаемых в нем проблем; ключевые слова и выражения.
2. Использование ассоциаций, связанных с именем автора:
 - К какому жанру можно отнести текст?
 - Кто будет главным героем, его профессия, национальность?
 - Где и в какое время может происходить действие?
3. Формулирование предположений о тематике текста на основе имеющихся иллюстраций.
4. Работа с новой лексикой и определение тематики/проблематики текста на основе языковой догадки.
5. Прочитать вопросы/утверждения по тексту и определить его тематику и проблематику.
6. Ответить на вопросы до чтения текста.

приемы работы: «мозговой штурм», предсказывание/предугадывание, ассоциации с иллюстрацией или заголовком текста, выявление имеющихся у учащихся знаний по проблемам, затронутым в тексте, ответы на вопросы и т.д.

1. Предтекстовый (Pre-reading)

5 a Amazing creatures



animals of India
India is in South Asia, next to Pakistan, China and Nepal. Many amazing animals live there.

Vocabulary

Animals

- 1 Look at the map. Which country can you see? Which continent is it in: Asia or Africa? What countries are next to it?
- 2 Look at the pictures. Listen and repeat. Which of them sound similar in your language? Do you have them in your country?

study skills

Learning new words
Revising new words helps you remember them. Start a vocabulary notebook. Label each section e.g. animals, countries, family etc. Write new words under the sections. Revise regularly.

Reading

- 3 Look at the title of the text. What animals do you think it is about?
- 4 a) Think of two questions you can ask about Indian animals. Listen and read. Can you answer them?
b) Read and find the name(s) of:
 - three countries
 - five animals
 - five colours
 - five other adjectives
 Explain the words in bold.

Speaking

- 5 What is new for you in the text? Tell your partner three facts you remember.

5 c What's your opinion?

Reading & Listening

- 1 Read the speech bubbles. Which opinion do you agree with? Why?

Computers will replace teachers in the future.

Teachers will never stop teaching children.
- 2 Read the title of the article. What do you think it is going to be about? Read, listen and check.
- 3 a) Read the article and list viewpoints for and against computers.
b) Look at the words in **italics**. Which ones are used to **add points**? **show contrast**? **conclude**? What are they in your language?
- 4 a) Match the paragraphs to the headings.
 - Conclusion (summary of the topic)
 - Introduction (presentation of the topic)
 - Viewpoints & examples
 - Opposing viewpoints & examples
 b) Explain the words in **bold**.

study skills

Using topic/supporting sentences

Main body paragraphs should begin with a topic sentence which introduces or summarises the main topic of the paragraph. This helps the reader understand what the paragraph will be about. The topic sentences should be followed by supporting sentences which provide reasons or examples to support the topic sentences.

- 5 a) Underline the topic sentences. Replace them with other appropriate ones.
b) What supporting sentences does the writer use for each topic sentence?

ONLINE or IN class?



- ▶ Many people believe that there won't be any schools in the future. Instead, students will learn at home with the help of a personal computer and the Internet.
- ▶ It is true that technology plays a big part in learning today. In many parts of the world, students use personal computers to write their school assignments or keep notes of lectures. What's more, students go online to look up useful information or do an online course.
- ▶ However, computers will never be able to replace teachers. Teachers motivate their students, help them out with difficult tasks, answer their questions and give clear explanations. Moreover, teachers show young children how to behave and act as role models for them.
- ▶ To sum up, technology can help students learn things. Unfortunately, it cannot offer them the inspiration and support that teachers can.

Writing (an opinion essay)

- 4 a) Read the rubric. Use the topic sentences below to think of appropriate supporting sentences. Compare with your partner.

Your school magazine asked its readers to send in articles expressing their opinion on the following question. Computers: A blessing or a curse? (120-150 words)

- It is true that computers can save a lot of space and time.
- On the other hand, the use of computers can lead to problems.

- b) Portfolio: Use your own ideas to write the essay.

1. Предтекстовый (Pre-reading)

Задачи: создание мотива чтения;
развитие умения прогнозирования;
активизация фоновых знаний и снятие языковых трудностей.

1a Reading & Vocabulary

Reading

- Look at the pictures. Which shows a scarecrow, which dressed up as a pirate, a tomato (fruit), a Russian character?
- Read the introduction and the first sentence in each paragraph. What is the text about? ... Listen, read and check.

study skills

matching key words
Read the questions and underline the key words. Read the texts and try to find words/phrases that match the key words. They will often be paraphrased.

- Read the text. Which festival?
 - help you experience an adventurous life from the past?
 - takes place in a very small place?
 - requires you to dress up in different costumes?
 - has had some unusual participants?
 - celebrates a change of season?
 - helps people to meet?
 - often the chance to take a national drink?
 - takes place in a city centre?
 - has a huge fireworks display?
 - includes a big bonfire?
- Find synonyms in the text for the words below.

Text A: extra, dirty
Text B: take, opportunity, fed
Text C: make, collect, prize, class
Text D: represent
- Find opposites for the underlined words.

→ noisy – shy
- Read the article again, then close your book and tell your partner two things you remember about each festival.

LET'S PARTY

Are you looking for a fun way to have a good time? Then join us on our little trip around the world to discover some of the world's most unusual festivals!

(A) Splanfest



If you're in the tiny Spanish town of Bullid's Valdeas, there's nothing the size of the August fiesta here you can take a guess (guess) of what happens. Things get very, very busy! 'La Splanfest' is a huge local life, that has been a missing tradition in Bullid since around 1995. It's not really known how it began, but everybody knows how it ends: The town of the light celebrates a fireworks party, with dancing, delicious street parties, and even a huge music-making session. Then, about 30,000 people have around 100,000 kg of tomatoes at each other for one hour.

(B) Pintos of the Garibay



Have you ever wanted to be a pirate? If so, the best day is November. Get together in the Capitan Garibay's harbor and take a special short drive. The Pirates' Walk festival begins with a noisy (noisy) complex with all types and sizes of boats. You can have the chance to experience dress costumes and experience life in 17th century. There are also some parties, treasure hunts and a High Powerful display.

(C) March of the Scarecrows



Every year (year) in October, the central market square of Brussels in Belgium becomes full of people dressed in straw (straw) and scarecrows. The festival, which raises money for local charities, has been extremely popular since it first started in 2001. Past winners of the 'Best Scarecrow Award' have included a medieval knight, scarecrows and even a Che Guevara (Guevara) if you think you can do better, why not enter the competition yourself! All you need are some old clothes and a little bit of...

(D) Maslenitsa – Farewell to Winter



If you want to watch parades, see fireworks and experience theater performances and see (see) what you burn, then the Maslenitsa carnival (carnival) for 'Maslenitsa' in the heart of Moscow is the festival for you! The festival begins with a parade (parade) and continues (continues) the night of winter and the beginning of spring. For this reason, at the festival, you can see the 'Maslenitsa', which symbolizes the end of winter (winter) and the start of the end of winter. At the end of the parade, there is a big bonfire to say a final goodbye to winter!

Vocabulary

Festivals & Celebrations

6 Fill in with strong, expressive, change, calm, cheer, cheer, cheer, bright, noise, rolling, fireworks, transports. Choose four phrases and make one sentence for each festival using them.

1. time	8. noisy life
2. a of clothes	9. cheer
3. tradition	10. the
4. colorful costumes	11. like a
5. parade	12. photo town
6. contest	
7. life	
8. display	

7 Underline the correct word.

The Rio Carnival is (a) 1) an annual/monthly festival that (a) takes place/takes in Brazil in February/March and (b) invites/attracts people from all over the world. People watch the colorful parade (a) parades/march. The organizers usually (b) let/offer/bring fireworks. It's a festival everyone has to (a) experience/feel.

Speaking

8 Work in pairs. You are a journalist reporting on one of the festivals in Ex. 2. Your partner is taking part in it. Prepare questions and act out your interview.

► A: Are you enjoying the festival?
B: Oh, yes, very much! I can't pretend to be a pirate!
A: It sounds like that'll be the end, how long does the festival last?
B: ...

Writing

9 Think of a festival in your country. Spend 5 minutes writing a short paragraph about it. Write about place, date, activities. Read your paragraph to the class and ask them to guess what festival it is.

2. *Текстовый (While-reading)*

Осмысленное понимание прочитанного


Задания:

- найти ответы на предложенные вопросы;
- подтвердить правильность (True) или ложность утверждений (False), либо выявить, что это в тексте не упомянуто (*Not stated*);
- составить предложения по порядку;
- найти соответствия;
- выполнить задание на множественный выбор;
- подобрать подходящий заголовок к каждому из абзацев;
- догадаться о значении слова или слов по контексту, какой из предложенных переводов слова наиболее точно отражает его значение в данном контексте;
- восполнить недостающую информацию;
- придумать продолжение истории.

2. Текстовый (While-reading)

1a

1 Прослушай диалог и прочитай его.



1 Lulu: Grandma, Grandpa, look at our tree house!
Grandpa: Oh, a red chair!
Grandma: That's nice!

2 Larry: Look, Grandma! A yellow table!
Grandma: Oh, yes! It's lovely!

3 Grandpa: What's this, Larry?
Larry: It's a radio, Grandpa! Listen!

4 Прочитай диалог ещё раз и выбери правильный ответ.


a Oh, a red chair!
b Oh, a blue chair!



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9a

3 Прослушай диалог и прочитай его.



1 Larry: Wow, the circus! Look, a clown.
Lulu: Cherry, Cherry, where are you?
Magician: Cherry, Cherry, where are you?

2 Nanny: Cherry's here!
Magician: Oh, thank you! Do you want to come to the circus today?
Larry & Lulu: Ooh, yes, please!

3 Magician: Now, boys and girls! Look at Cherry. And...
Abracadabra, Alacazam! Look!

4 Nanny: Bravo! Bravo!

4 Прочитай диалог ещё раз и выбери правильный ответ.

Now, boys and girls, look at ... a Chuckles. b Cherry.

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- b) Listen, read and find the correct clubs.
 c)meet(s) once a week.
 d)meet(s) twice a week.
 e)3 meet(s) three times a week.
 f)4 meet(s) daily

How many compound nouns can you find in the text? Can you think of more? In English we can put two words together to make a new word. e.g. **home + work = homework**

6a Free time

Vocabulary

Activities

1 Look at the pictures. Which of these do/do don't you do ...

1 every day! 3 every weekend!
 2 every week? 4 on holiday?

Expressing likes/dislikes

2 Read the table, then ask and answer questions as in the example. Use the pictures on p. 52. You can use your own ideas too.

Do you like/enjoy ...?	Yes, I do. Yes, I'm very keen on/ fond of/interested in ...
	No, I don't. Not really/at all.

A: Do you like windsurfing?
 B: Yes, I'm very keen on windsurfing. What about you?

study skills

Understanding the reason
 The format of the text tells you what sort of a text you will read (e.g. letter, brochure, leaflet). This helps you understand why the text was written.

Reading

3 a) Look at the leaflet on p. 53. What is it about? Where could you see it? How many clubs are there?
 b) Listen, read and find the correct clubs.
 1 meet(s) once a week.
 2 meet(s) twice a week.
 3 meet(s) three times a week.
 4 meet(s) daily.
 c) Explain the highlighted words. Use your dictionary to help you. Choose any five words and make sentences.

Bolton Middle SCHOOL

Clubs meet at 4:30, right after school.

Clubs and Activities

Art Club: Are you keen on painting? Then, join us! We work in groups and learn how to draw and paint. We also go on trips to art museums!
Meetings: Wednesdays & Fridays

Drama Club: Are you good at acting? Our drama club is the club for you. We write and present our own plays! We also go to the theatre a lot!
Meetings: Mondays

Sports Club: Do you want to have fun? Go cycling, swimming and windsurfing with us, or play football, basketball or baseball in one of our teams!
Meetings: Tuesdays

Computer Club: Are you interested in computers? Learn new programmes, use our PCs to do your homework and play the best computer games ever!
Meetings: every day

Book Club: Are you fond of literature? Read exciting novels, talk about them and exchange books.
Meetings: Mondays, Thursdays & Fridays

Music Club: Are you mad about music? Then join one of the bands in our club and ... let the good times rock!
Meetings: Fridays

Photography Club: Are you interested in photography? Come to our club, print your own pictures and meet people who love photography!
Meetings: Tuesdays & Thursdays

Grammar

Compound nouns

4 Read the box. How many compound nouns can you find in the text? Can you think of more?

In English we can put two words together to make a new word. e.g. home + work = homework
 These words are compound nouns.

Speaking

5 Use -er, -ist, -or to make nouns.
 1 act → actor 2 direct
 3 art 4 football
 5 play 6 write 7 paint
 8 cycle 9 present

Linking sentences

6 Which of the clubs in Bolton Middle School do/don't you want to join? Tell your partner.

x	dull
x	tiring
x	awful
o	fun
o	interesting
o	brilliant

I want to join the Art Club because it's fun. I don't want to join the Sports Club because it's tiring.

Writing

7 Carry out a survey about your classmates' favourite free time activities. Make a graph.

A: What do you most like doing in your free time?
 B: I love going cycling.

8 Portfolio: Write a paragraph about your classmates' likes/dislikes. Use your graph in Ex. 7.

Most of my classmates enjoy ... because ... Some like ...

2. Текстовый (While-reading)

Read and complete the sentences.
Read the text and fill in the fact file

Read the text and mark the statements true / false / not stated

3 C Hot wheels

Reading

1 a) Listen to the sounds. How are they related to the title? What images come to your mind?
b) Look at the title and the picture in the article. Who is the person? What is he famous for?

2 a) Listen, read and complete the sentences 1-3.


1. Schumacher's nickname is
2. He comes from
3. His hobbies are and

Michael Schumacher

Michael Schumacher, or Schumi, is a very famous racing car driver. He's got lots of fans around the world.

Michael comes from Germany. He was born on 3rd January, 1969. He is rather tall and thin with short dark hair. Michael can drive very fast cars. He can also play football and tennis very well.

Michael is Ferrari's best Formula 1 driver. "I'll do everything I can to bring the Number One to Ferrari", he says. "The whole team and the fans deserve it."



b) Read again and complete the fact file below.

Full Name:	Michael Schumacher
Occupation:
Team:
Born:
Personal details:

3 Which paragraph includes:

- personal details & hobbies?
- what he is famous for?
- the company he works for and a quote?



Speaking

4 Look at the fact file below and present Kimi Raikkonen to the class.

Name:	Kimi
Surname:	Raikkonen
Nickname:	Ice man
Occupation:	Racing car driver
Nationality:	Finnish
Born:	17th October, 1979
Personal details:	short blond hair
Hobbies:	snowboarding, jogging, ice hockey
Current Team:	McLaren Mercedes

Writing (an article about a famous person)

5 Portfolio: Write a short article about Kimi Raikkonen or a famous sportsman in your country. Use the text in Ex. 2 as a model. Stick on a picture. (50-80 words)

3 C Hot wheels

Reading

1 Which text is about:
1 a train 2 an animal 3 a boat 4 a vehicle

2 Read the texts and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

GREAT BRITAIN EUROSTAR TRAIN

Eurostar is a high-speed train. It is the first international British train. It is 400 metres long and can carry about 770 passengers. It is a fast way to travel from London to Paris or Brussels. The train runs under the sea through the Channel Tunnel. The travel time under the Channel is twenty minutes with the rest of the journey on the surface. It offers comfort. Just sit back and enjoy!

ITALY GONDOLA

A gondola is a long, black, narrow boat. It is best known for its use on the canals of Venice, the waterways for boats. It can carry six passengers. When you visit Venice don't miss a romantic trip on a gondola.

TUNISIA CAMEL

In Tunisia people use camels as a means of transport. They say people who have got a camel are always on the move. Camel riding is popular with tourists. Ride a camel in the Sahara Desert. It can be an unforgettable experience.

THAILAND TUK-TUK

A tuk-tuk is the best way to get around Bangkok. It is a three-wheel, open air means of transport. It is a colourful and noisy taxi but it offers passengers an interesting ride. It can carry two or three people. You can use it for short trips. It can be a lot of fun.

- 1 Eurostar is a very fast train.
- 2 Eurostar can't take 770 people.
- 3 A gondola can travel under the sea.
- 4 People use gondolas in Tunisia.
- 5 Tourists can ride camels in Tunisia.
- 6 A tuk-tuk is a taxi.
- 7 A tuk-tuk has a cabin and five wheels.
- 8 All the texts are about means of transport.

Listening

3 Listen and complete the missing information.

TRAIN TIMES	
DEPARTURE	
Time:	10.15 am
From:	London Paddington
To:	1) PARKWAY
Platform:	2)
ARRIVAL	
Time:	3) pm
From:	4)
To:	LEEDS
Platform:	3

2. Текстовый (While-reading)

1a Reading & Vocabulary

Reading

1 Look at the pictures. Which shows a scarecrow, people dressed up as pirates, a tomato fight, or a Russian character?

2 Read the introduction and the first sentence in each paragraph. What is the text about? ... Listen, read and check.

study skills

matching key words
Read the questions and underline the key words. Read the text and try to find words/phrases that match the key words. They will often be paraphrased.

3 Read the text. Match festival:

- 1) you experience an adventurous life from the past
- 2) takes place in a very small place
- 3) requires you to dress up in different clothes
- 4) has had some unusual competitors
- 5) celebrates a change of season
- 6) helps people to meet
- 7) offers the chance to taste a national dish
- 8) takes place in a city centre
- 9) has a huge fireworks display
- 10) includes a big bonfire

4 Find synonyms in the text for the words below.

Text A: extra, fitly
Text B: take, opportunity, fed
Text C: mainly, collect, prize, clever
Text D: represent

5 Find opposites for the underlined words.

→ noisy → quiet

6 Read the article again, then close your book and tell your partner two things you remember about each festival.

LET'S PARTY

Are you looking for a fun way to have a good time? Then join us on our little trip around the world to discover some of the world's most unusual festivals!

(A) Splatfest



If you're in the tiny Spanish town of Buñol in Valencia, Spain during the last week of August, you'll have to take a little change of clothes because things get very messy! 'La Tomatina' is a huge food fight that has been a strong tradition in Buñol since around 1909. You can't really know how it began, but everybody knows how a solid 200-ton wheel of ripe tomatoes is thrown into the town square. The wheel of the fight includes a fireworks party, music, dancing, colourful street parades and when it's all over, you'll be covered in 30-50 kg of tomatoes in each other for one hour.

(B) Pirates of the Caribbean



Have you ever wanted to be a pirate? If so, for one day in November, Georgetown in the Caribbean island of Grenada has a special three-day 'Pirates Week' festival complete with a month's history, complete with tall ships and rowing boats. You can have the chance to wear three different costumes and experience life as a pirate. There are also some parties, treasure hunts and a huge fireworks display.

(C) March of the Scarecrows



Every year on 4th October, the central market square of Brussels in Belgium becomes full of people dressed as scarecrows. The festival, which raises money for local charities, has been extremely popular since it first started in 1997. The winner of the 'Best Scarecrow Award' has included a medieval knight, a scarecrow and even a Che Guevara and if you think you can do better, why not enter the competition yourself? All you need are some old clothes and a little paint.

(D) Maslenitsa – Farewell to Winter



If you want to watch parades, see fireworks and enjoy other festive performances and see what you can eat, then the Russians arrived for 'Maslenitsa' in the heart of Moscow is the holiday for you! The festival takes place around the end of February and celebrates the end of winter and the beginning of Spring. For the reason all the festival goes on for 7 weeks, which probably did not finish, good and bad. At the end of carnival week, there is a big bonfire to say a final goodbye to winter!

Vocabulary

Festivals & Celebrations

6 Fill in with strong, expensive, change, raise, meet, enter, ideas, fight, make, cooking, fireworks, transform. Choose four phrases and make one sentence for each festival using them.

1 fight	8 raise
2 of clothes	9 cheaply
3 tradition	10 the
4 competition	11 parade
5 parade	12 photo
6 the	13 to
7 (big)	14 group

7 Underline the correct word.

The Rio Carnival is (1) an annual/monthly festival that (2) takes place/takes in Brazil in February or March and (3) invites/attracts people from all over the world. People watch the colourful (4) parade/march. The organisers usually (5) let/offers fireworks. It's a festival everyone has to (6) experience/enjoy.

Speaking

8 Work in pairs. You are a journalist reporting on one of the festivals in Ex. 2. Your partner is taking part in it. Prepare questions and act out your interview.

→ A: So, are you enjoying the festival?
B: Oh, yes, very much! I can't wait to be a pirate!
A: It sounds like that's fun, how long does the festival last?
B: ...

Writing

9 Think of a festival in your country. Spend 5 minutes writing a short paragraph about it. Write about: place, date, activities. Read your paragraph to the class and ask them to guess what festival it is.

3. Послетекстовый (Post-reading).

Цель: проверка понимания прочитанного и служат средством контроля формирования умений смыслового чтения и возможным использованием полученной информации в будущем.

Задания:

- выявить новое из прочитанного текста, высказать свое мнение по поводу прочитанного;
- опровергнуть утверждения или согласиться с ними;
- доказать или охарактеризовать что-то;
- составить план текста, выделив его основные мысли;
- пересказать/кратко изложить содержание текста;
- рассказать текст от лица главного героя;
- вставить в текст пропущенные слова или выражения;
- составить синквейн

3.Послетекстовый (Post-reading).

Проверка понимания

прочитанного и служат средством контроля формирования умений смыслового чтения и возможным использованием полученной информации в будущем.Ех. 5.

5d Vocabulary & Speaking

Films:


- 1 Spend one minute writing down as many words as you can think of related to films. List them under the appropriate headings. Compare with your partner. Which is your favourite type of film?

verbs → perform
people → actor
Types → action

- 2 Look at the picture. What do you know about Bollywood? What else would you like to learn about it? Write three questions. Read the text and see if you can answer them.
- 3 Read the text again and fill in the gaps (1-10) with the correct word. Compare with your partner. Listen and check.
- 4 a Why are the following mentioned in the text?
 - 1899 • colourful costumes
 - Hollywood • kidnappers
 - Britain

► The first Indian short film was made in 1899.

b Have you ever seen any Indian films? Did you like them? Why (not)? Tell your partner.
- 5 Spend five minute writing a short summary of the text. Read your summary to the class.



Bollywood

What do you get when you take the 'B' from the Indian city of Bombay and exchange it 1) The 'H' in Hollywood? Bollywood, of course!

Bollywood is the nickname for the Indian film industry. It's 2) new – the first Indian short film was made in 1899 – and 3) days it's massive! It is the largest film industry in the world, making up to eight hundred films a year – twice as many 4) Hollywood. Sometimes, the films are made so fast that the same actors shoot scenes for four different films on the same set 5) the same time!

So, 6) are actually plenty of differences between Bollywood and Hollywood! Firstly, Bollywood films are actually more like musicals, with lots of singing, dancing and colourful costumes. They are usually in the Hindi language and last three 7) four hours. They can be 8) family relationships, unusual coincidences or kidnappers and villains, but most often they are classic romantic tales of 'boy meets girl'. In fact, some young people say that they find the storylines a 9) too predictable.

Bollywood's biggest audience outside India is in Britain, 10) many Indians went to live about fifty years 11) It's not just Indians who watch the films, though. There have been some popular Bollywood films in English, such 12) 'Bride and Prejudice' and 'Monsoon Wedding'. There are even Bollywood waxworks at Madame Tussauds!

Формирование математической грамотности как способность человека мыслить математически, формулировать, применять и интерпретировать математику для решения задач в разнообразных практических контекстах.

Типовые задания: производить простые вычисления на иностранном языке, характерные для обычной проверки математической подготовки учащихся.

Count and say.

$1+8 = \dots$ (one plus eight is nine)

$9+11 = \dots$ (nine plus eleven is twenty)

«Ты гостишь у своей бабушки в деревни. Скажи своему английскому другу Тому, сколько домашних птиц есть у твоей бабушки.»

-Look at the pictures and count the birds.

Ex: Two ducks and two cocks are four birds.

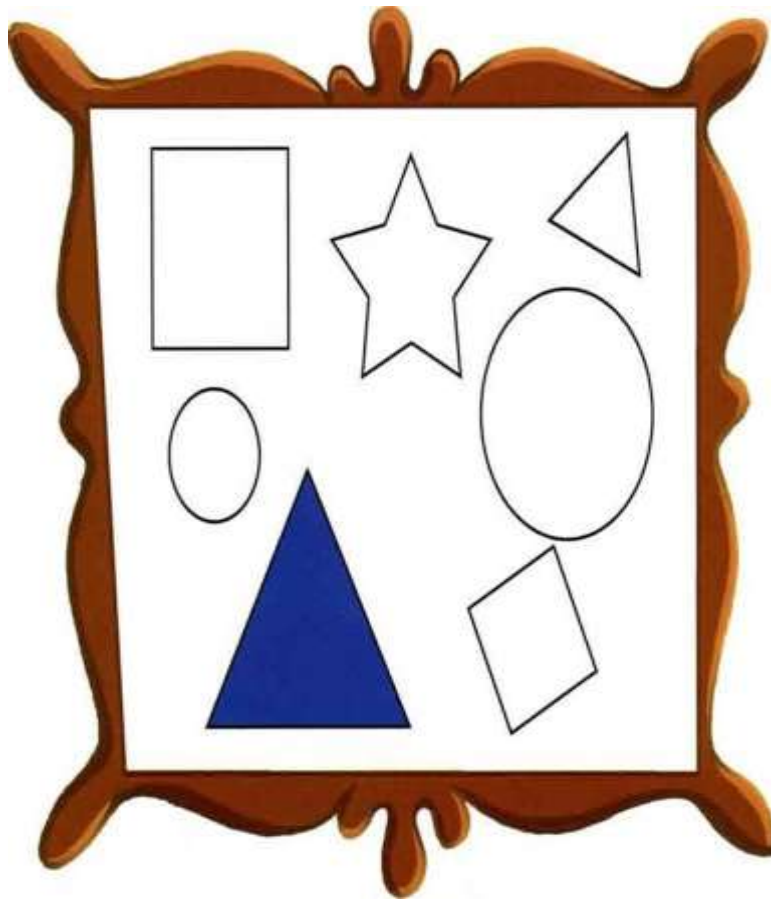
— Look at the furniture. Match the furniture and the geometric figure;

— Draw a rectangle for the plan of your room. Draw the plan of your room using a triangle, a circle, a rectangle.

Задания на формирование математической грамотности



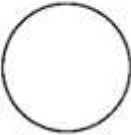


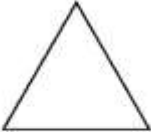


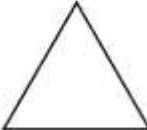
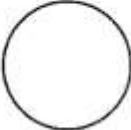
Математическая грамотность



Shapes

My name is _____

Color the shapes

 A green circle	 A yellow square
 A pink rectangle	 A blue triangle
 An orange square	 A purple rectangle
 A red triangle	 A brown circle

Telling the time

Telling the time



2:00 - It's two o'clock.

2:05 - It's five past two.

2:10 - It's ten past two.

2:15 - It's quarter past two.

2:20 - It's twenty past two.

2:25 - It's twenty-five past two.

2:30 - It's half past two.

2:35 - It's twenty-five to three.

2:40 - It's twenty to three.

2:45 - It's quarter to three.

2:50 - It's ten to three.

2:55 - It's five to three.

We use AT + TIME when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three.

We use IT IS or IT'S to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

- What time is it? - It is half past four.
- What's the time? - It's twenty to five.

ЗАДАНИЯ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ:

ex.2

*Read the pie chart.
What do American
teenagers like
watching on TV?
e.g. 19% American
teenagers like
watching dramas.*

4 How about ...?

Vocabulary

- TV programmes

1 a) Look at the TV programmes in the pie chart. Which ones exist in your country?
b) Listen to the music extracts. Which TV programmes do they match?

Everyday English

- Expressing likes/ dislikes

2 Read the pie chart. What do American teenagers like watching on TV?
▶ 19% of American teenagers like watching dramas.

3 What do you like watching on TV? Use the

US Teens TV viewing Habits

TV Programme	Percentage
Sitcoms	1%
Drama	19%
Music Shows	12%
News	10%
Sports	6%
Reality Shows	7%
Science Fiction	6%
Other	6%

Source: ASA, Division of Media Research

▶ 1 abbreviation for situation comedy

◆ Making suggestions

5 a) Look at sentences 1-4. Which express suggestions?
b) Match the sentences (1-4) with the responses (a-d). Listen and check.

1 Are you free tonight?

Упражнения на формирование математической функциональной грамотности:

Extensive Reading 4
ACROSS THE CURRICULUM: **MATHS**

Drawing numbers

It is not always easy to pass along information about numbers using just words. One of the best ways to do that is to use a graph or 1) chart. Some of them 2) the line graph, the bar graph and the pie chart.

The Line Graph

In this type of graph, 3) use a line to present information. The line graph shows information, which changes over time.

The Bar Graph

Bar graphs can 4) horizontal or vertical. This type of graph 5) very useful for comparing two or more similar things.

The Pie Chart

In pie charts you can see 6) section is large and what sections are small. In many pie charts, the most important section is separated from the rest of the pie.

ICT Project: Find various types of graphs. Bring them to the class and explain them.

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Bolton Middle SCHOOL
Clubs meet at 4:30, right after school.

Clubs and Activities

Art Club: Are you keen on painting? Then, join us! We work in groups and learn how to draw and paint. We also go on trips to art museums!
Meetings: Wednesdays & Fridays

Drama Club: Are you good at acting? Our drama club is the club for you. We write and present our own plays! We also go to the theatre a lot!
Meetings: Mondays

Sports Club: Do you want to have fun? Go cycling, swimming and windsurfing with us, or play football, basketball or baseball in one of our teams!
Meetings: Tuesdays

Computer Club: Are you interested in computers? Learn new programmes, use our PCs to do your homework and play the best computer games ever!
Meetings: every day

Book Club: Are you fond of literature? Read exciting novels, talk about them and exchange books.
Meetings: Mondays, Thursdays & Fridays

Music Club: Are you into music? Then join one of the bands in our club and let the good times rock!
Meetings: Fridays

Photography Club: Are you interested in photography? Come to our club, bring your own pictures and meet people who love photography!
Meetings: Tuesdays & Thursdays

Grammar

Compound nouns

4 Read the box. How many compound nouns can you find in the text? Can you think of more?

In English we can put two words together to make a new word, e.g. home + work = homework. These words are compound nouns.

6a

5 Use -er, -ist, -or to make nouns.
1 act → actor; 2 direct
3 art; 4 football
5 play; 6 write; 7 paint
8 cycle; 9 present

Linking sentences

6 Which of the clubs in Bolton Middle School do/don't you want to join? Tell your partner.

x	dull
x x	string
x x x	awful
o	fun
o o	interesting
o o o	brilliant

I want to join the Art Club because it's fun. I don't want to join the Sports Club because it's boring.

Speaking

7 Carry out a survey about your classmates' favourite free time activities. Make a graph.

A: What do you most like doing in your free time?
B: I love going cycling.

Writing

(a paragraph about likes and dislikes)

8 Portfolio: Write a paragraph about your classmates' like/dislikes Use your graph in Ex. 7.

Most of my classmates enjoy ... because ... Some like ...

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Упражнения на формирование естественнонаучной грамотности

Цель: развивать способность осваивать и использовать естественнонаучные знания для распознавания и постановки вопросов, для освоения новых знаний, для объяснения естественнонаучных явлений, формулирования основанных на научных доказательствах выводов в связи с естественнонаучной проблематикой.

Cute Little Animals- Koalas

They are cute, they are soft, but they are wild and they don't make good pets. You may think they are bears, but they aren't. Koalas are Australia's most popular marsupial mammals.

Did you know that...

- koala means 'no water'?
- they never drink, but they get all the liquid they need from eucalyptus leaves?
- they swim very well?
- they sleep during the day?

They have got big round ears and a black nose.

They have got sharp claws for climbing.

They have got grey fur.

They eat eucalyptus leaves.

They have got short, strong arms and legs.

They live in trees.

Going Green!

The Challenge of ANTARCTICA
The Earth's last great wilderness

All About Antarctica

1. What is the coldest place on Earth?
Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.

2. Can you imagine the world's largest ice shelf?
The Ross Sea ice shelf is the largest ice shelf in the world.

3. How long does it take to walk from the South Pole to the North Pole?
It takes about 4 months to walk from the South Pole to the North Pole.

4. What is the most dangerous animal in Antarctica?
The most dangerous animal in Antarctica is the emperor penguin.

5. Why is it so important to save Antarctica?
Antarctica is important because it is the source of fresh water and it is home to many rare animals.

Speaking

7. How can we help the emperor penguin?
We can help the emperor penguin by protecting its habitat and by reducing our carbon footprint.

9. ICT

ICT 900 Report is a great tool for learning about the world and for communicating your ideas.

Естественно – научная грамотность

темы для обсуждения в разделе

Going Green:

- **Проблема здоровья и долголетия.**
- **природные ресурсы;**
- **окружающая среда;**
- **опасности и риски;**
- **связь науки и технологий**
- **основы безопасности жизнедеятельности**
- **глобальные проблемы человечества**

Упражнения на формирование естественнонаучной грамотности

Going Green 8



1 Look at the pie chart. Which energy sources does the world use the most to produce electricity?

2 a Look at the pictures, title and subtitles in the text. Think of two questions you would like to ask about alternative energy. Read the text and see if you can answer them. What else did you learn from the text?

b **LISTEN** Read again and complete the gaps (1-10) with the correct word formed from the words in brackets. Listen and check, then explain the words in bold.

Alternative Energy

94% of the electricity we need comes from 1) (burn) fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal. These resources **pollute** and are not 2) (renew), so once we have burned 3) (they) all up, there will be no more. This means that the world **MUST** find and use alternative sources of energy. ... **FAST!** This alternative energy needs to use no fuel and create no waste or 4) (pollute).

Sun (solar power):
Enough of the sun's energy 5) (hit) the Earth every minute to **power** the world for a whole year! In sunny countries, solar cells can be put on rooftops to convert sunlight 6) (direct) into electricity. We could even build solar power stations like Solar One in California. This uses the sun's heat to make steam, which then drives a 7) (generate) to produce electricity.

Wind (wind power):
We can use the power of the wind by 8) (build) wind turbines. These are tall towers with a big propeller on top. The wind blows the propeller, which turns a generator in order to create electricity. If we build a number of wind turbines together in a 9) (wind) place, we can make a 'wind farm' and produce quite a lot of electricity!

Water (hydroelectric power):
A dam can be used to trap a large area of water, like a reservoir or a lake. This water then flows through tunnels in the dam, turn turbines and drives generators to create electricity. Hydroelectric power stations can produce a lot of power very 10) (cheap).

Green Wisdom
Modern technology owes ecology an apology.
(Am M. Edvard)

3 Make notes on the text, then use them to give a two-minute talk about alternative energy.

4 **Project:** Work in groups. Find out which sources of energy are used to make electricity in your country/area. Present your findings to the class.

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Going Green 4



Most people believe that natural fabrics are 1) (good) for the environment than synthetic ones, but this isn't always true. For example, while it only takes a pound of cotton to make one T-shirt, it takes a 2) (three) of a pound of pesticides to grow the cotton in the first place! Then, the cotton may be treated with all kinds of chemicals to change the colour. 3) (toxic) of these chemicals end up as waste, which contaminates our rivers and soil.

So what is the best thing to do? Well, when it comes to buying new clothes these days you don't have to worry, as you can simply choose to buy organic! This means buying clothes that are produced in a way that causes as little harm to the environment as possible. Here are some of the 4) (best) options on offer.

Bamboo clothing
Is as soft as cashmere and allows your skin to breathe. It also keeps you cool in hot weather and warm in cold weather.

Eco fleece
Is a kind of polyester from recycled plastic bottles. At the recycling centre, the plastic is washed, chopped and turned into flakes, which are then melted, made into fibres and woven into cosy pullovers.

Flax
grows more 5) (quick) than cotton and needs fewer chemicals to produce it.

It doesn't take a lot of effort to be naturally 6) (fashion), so why not give it a try!

7 makes something dirty and harmful.

Green Wisdom
We owe the environment.
Charles Darwin
(15 physicist)


6 **Project:** Work in pairs. Use the information in the text to persuade your friend to buy eco-friendly clothes.

7 **Task:** Discuss the saying.

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Упражнения на формирование естественнонаучной грамотности

Extensive Reading 1
ACROSS THE CURRICULUM: GEOGRAPHY



1 Look at the text. How is it related to the map?

2 a) Use the table to read the numbers below.

- 12,756.3 km
- 4.6
- 71%
- 5
- 4

READING NUMBERS

200 = two hundred
2,000 = two thousand
2,000,000 = two million
1.2 = one point two
5% = five per cent

b) How are these numbers related to the text? Listen, read and say.

3 Read again and label the continents on the map.

4 Portfolio: Look at the map. Use the information in the factfile to present Earth to the class. Record yourselves.

EARTH

Earth is the planet we live on. It is the fifth largest planet of our solar system¹ and the only planet with conditions suitable for life.

Diameter:	12,756.3 km
Age:	4.5 - 4.6 billion years old
Total Surface Area:	509,600,000 km ²
Surface covered by water:	71% (land 29%)
Distance from the Sun:	149,578,000 km
Continents:	6 (Africa, Antarctica, Eurasia ² , Australia, North America, and South America)
Oceans:	4 (Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Indian)
World Population:	6,441,131,400 (approx)

¹ the sun & its planets
² Asia and Europe

Extensive Reading 5
ACROSS THE CURRICULUM: SCIENCE



1 Listen and repeat. What do you call these insects in your language?

2 a) Read the title of the text. What do you expect to read about? Listen and read to find out.

b) Read the text and answer the questions.

It's an insect's life!



There are about 10 million types of insects in the world. These little creatures live in our homes and gardens. Some live near water, others live in fields, parks, and forests. Some insects come out during the day while others come out at night.

Insects are really important. They keep our gardens clean because they eat dead leaves and other waste¹. They are also an important food for birds and other animals. Some insects, like bees, even make food - honey.

¹ unwanted things, rubbish

3 Which facts from the text do you find interesting? Tell the class.

4 Project: Become a garden detective - go on an insect hunt.

- Make a list of insects that you expect to find.
- Write down any insects you find on the ground.
- List any flying insects you find.
- Take pictures of each insect. Describe the insects.
- Talk about your insects to the class.

5 Sing the song:

SONG

Bees, bees buzzing in fields
buzzing around
wherever they please
There's nothing so sweet
as a honey bee.

Упражнения на формирование финансовой грамотности:

English in Use 7

Shopping for clothes

1 Listen and repeat.

- How can I help you?
- I'm looking for a shirt.
- Any particular colour?
- What size are you?
- Here you are.
- What about this one?
- That's fine.
- How much is it?
- That's £15, please.

2 a) The sentences are from the dialogue between a shop assistant and a customer. Which sentences does each person say? Listen, read and check.

Shop assistant: Good morning, Sir. How can I help you?
 John: I'm looking for a shirt.
 Shop assistant: The shirts are over here. Any particular colour?
 John: A blue one, please.
 Shop assistant: What size are you?
 John: I'm a size 16 collar.
 Shop assistant: What about this one?
 John: That's fine. Thank you.
 Shop assistant: You're welcome!
 John: How much is it?
 Shop assistant: That's £15, please.
 John: Here you are.
 Shop assistant: Thank you. Have a nice day!

b) Read again, and answer the questions.

- 1 What is John looking for?
- 2 What colour does he want?
- 3 What size is he?
- 4 How much does it cost?

3 Look at the UK clothing sizes. Are sizes the same in your country?

WOMEN'S SIZES						
8	10	12	14	16	18	20 22

MEN'S SIZES						
Shirts	14	14½	15½	16	16½	17 17½
Trousers	30	32	34	36	38	

CHILDREN (ages 1-14)						
1-2	2-3	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12 13-14

T-SHIRTS				
S	M	L	XL	XXL

4 Portfolio: You want to buy some clothes. Use the pictures to act out the dialogue between you and the shop assistant. Use the sentences from Ex. 1. Record yourselves.



Pronunciation //

Reading Rules
 sh - /ʃ/ shirt.

5 Listen and repeat.

she, shop, fish, wish, short, shoe, sheep, fashion, cushion

English in Use 2

Buying a souvenir

1 a) Listen and repeat.

- 1 How can I help you?
- 2 I want to buy a souvenir.
- 3 How about this key ring?
- 4 How much is it?
- 5 It's £4.
- 6 Here you are.

b) Who says each sentence 1-6 above? A shop assistant or a customer? Listen and read to check.

2 a) Read again. What is Marta buying?

Shop assistant: Good afternoon. How can I help you?
 Marta: Good afternoon. I want to buy a souvenir.
 Shop assistant: How about this key ring?
 Marta: That's a good idea. How much is it?
 Shop assistant: It's £4.00.
 Marta: Can I have two, please?
 Shop assistant: Sure, That's £8.00.
 Marta: Here you are.

b) Read the dialogue aloud.

3 Portfolio: You are at a souvenir shop in the UK. Use the sentences in Ex. 1a to act out dialogues like the one in Ex. 2. Use the souvenirs in the pictures. Record yourselves.



Pronunciation /ʊ/, /ɪ/

Reading Rules
 u - /ʊ/ ruler, June
 i - /ɪ/ up, uncle
 o - /ɒ/, m, v - /ɪ/ son

4 Listen and repeat. Think of more words with the same sounds.

/ʊ/: glue, blue
 /aɪ/: cat, much, such
 /ʊ/: Monday, love, London, mother

Современные психолого-педагогические технологии и функциональная грамотность

- Информационно – коммуникационная технология
- Технология развития критического мышления
- Проектная технология
- Технология развивающего обучения
- Технология проблемного обучения
- Игровые технологии
- Модульная технология
- Технология мастерских
- Кейс – технология
- Технология интегрированного обучения
- Педагогика сотрудничества.
- Групповые технологии.

Методы и приемы, направленные на развитие креативного мышления

1. Нахождение в ряде слов «лишнего слова» по отличающемуся признаку.
2. Группировка слов по какому-либо признаку.
3. Составление рассказа на определенную тему.
4. Составление текста или рассказа по предложенным вопросам или изображениям.
5. Образование слов из одного слова.
6. Подбор антонимов и синонимов к слову.
7. Метод «мозгового штурма». Учащиеся генерируют идеи на определенную тему.
8. Составление синквейнов. Синквейн – небольшое стихотворение, состоящее из 5 строк, обладающее определенной формой и структурой.
9. Метод проектов. Метод проектов – это такая организация обучения, при которой обучающийся включен в активный познавательный процесс, обучающийся самостоятельно формулирует учебную проблему, собирает информацию по проблеме, находит пути решения проблемы, проводит анализ собственной деятельности, делает определенные выводы, тем самым обучающийся приобретает новые знания и учебный опыт.
10. Проведение интервью.
11. Прием «ассоциаций». Обучающиеся называют как можно больше слов на определенную тему.
12. Написание творческих диктантов. Обучающиеся прослушивают текст на иностранном языке, затем изображают услышанное в виде рисунка или схемы.
13. Решение ребусов, викторин, кроссвордов.
14. Конкурс сочинений, сообщений.
- 15 6 шляп

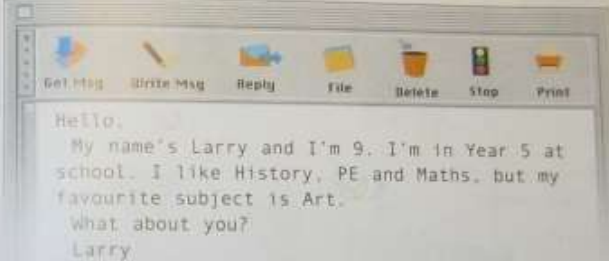
Writing letters & essays

4 Read and say.

1 I am Bob. I'm Bob.	4 I'm in year 8. 5 What is this?
2 What's your name? What is your name?	6 My name is Peter. 7 They are at school.
3 He's 12.	8 It's a ruler.

I am Mike.
I'm Mike.

5 Read and answer the questions.



Hello,
My name's Larry and I'm 9. I'm in Year 5 at school. I like History, PE and Maths, but my favourite subject is Art.
What about you?
Larry

- How old is Larry?
- What year is he in at school?
- What's Larry's favourite subject?

6 Portfolio: Now write an e-mail about yourself.

7 Let's play!

A: Guess the subject.
B: Music!

Лабиринт.ру

What's your opinion?

Reading & Listening

- Read the speech bubbles. Which opinion do you agree with? Why?
 - Computers will replace teachers in the future.
 - Teachers will never stop teaching children.
- Read the title of the article. What do you think it is going to be about? Read, listen and check.
 - Read the article and list viewpoints for and against computers.
 - Look at the words in *italics>. Which ones are used to: add points? show contrast? conclude? What are they in your language?*
 - Match the paragraphs to the headings.
 - Conclusion (summary of the topic)
 - Introduction (presentation of the topic)
 - Viewpoints & examples
 - Opposing viewpoints & examples
 - Explain the words in **bold**.

Writing (an opinion essay)

- Read the rubric. Use the topic sentences below to think of appropriate supporting sentences. Compare with your partner.

Your school magazine asked its readers to send in articles expressing their opinion on the following question. *Computers: A blessing or a curse?* (120-150 words)

 - It is true that computers can save a lot of space and time.
 - On the other hand, the use of computers can lead to problems.

study skills

Using topic/supporting sentences
Main body paragraphs should begin with a topic sentence which introduces or summarises the main topic of the paragraph. This helps the reader understand what the paragraph will be about. The topic sentences should be followed by supporting sentences which provide reasons or examples to support the topic sentences.

- Underline the topic sentences. Replace them with other appropriate ones.
 - What supporting sentences does the writer give for each topic sentence?

ONLINE or IN class?

▶ Many people believe that there won't be any schools in the future. Instead, students will learn at home with the help of a personal computer and the Internet.
▶ It is true that technology plays a big part in learning today. In many parts of the world, students use personal computers to write their school assignments or keep notes of lectures. What's more, students go online to look up useful information or do an online course.
▶ However, computers will never be able to replace teachers. Teachers motivate their students, help them out with difficult tasks, answer their questions and give clear explanations. Moreover, teachers show young children how to behave and act as role models for them.
▶ To sum up, technology can help students learn things. Unfortunately, it cannot offer them the inspiration and support that teachers can.

Задания, направленные на умения решать проблемные ситуации в разделе English in Use

English in Use 2

4. Repairing services

1 Read the sentences. They come from two telephone conversations. What are the dialogues about?

- Hello. Power Masters.
- What can I do for you?
- I have no electricity in my house.
- I'll come over and have a look.
- What's up?
- There's a problem with the flat.
- I'll send the plumber over.
- Thank you.

2 Listen and read. What problems do Mrs Brown and Jane have?

David: Hello, Power Masters.
Mrs Brown: Hello, can I speak to David, please?
David: Speaking.
Mrs Brown: David, hi. This is Helen Brown.
David: Oh, hello, Mrs Brown. What can I do for you?
Mrs Brown: Well, I have no electricity in my house. I'm in the dark.
David: Right, I'll come over and have a look.
Mrs Brown: Thank you.

Jane: Good evening. Could I speak to Mr Campbell, please?
Mr Campbell: Mr Campbell speaking.
Jane: Mr Campbell, this is Jane from the Warren Avenue flat.
Mr Campbell: Hi, Jane. What's up?
Jane: Well, there's a problem with the flat. The heating doesn't work.
Mr Campbell: Right, I'll send the plumber over.
Jane: Thank you.

3 Portfolio Look at the business card. Imagine you need Frank Howard's services for one of the problems. Use phrases from Ex. 1 to act out a telephone conversation in pairs. Record yourselves.

FRANK HOWARD
Plumber - Electrician
32 Conley St, Barrow
Tel: 01884 252888
Mob: 7744 325950
ON CALL 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK

TV doesn't work

Tap is leaking

Pronunciation /ɒʊ / /aɪ /

4 Listen and tick (✓). Listen again and repeat. Read out the sentences. Think of other words.

	/ɒʊ /	/aɪ /	ɒʊ / aɪ /
full			look
foot			like

Look at Luke. He has a book. **Лабиринт**

English in Use 8

• Booking theatre tickets

1 a) Listen and read the sentences below. Which belong to the receptionist/the customer? What are they talking about? Listen and check.

- How can I help you?
- I'd like to book some theatre tickets, please.
- Which play would you like to see?
- How many seats would you like?
- Can I pay by credit card?
- How would you like to pay?
- The ones near the centre, I think.

b) Close your books and try to remember as many sentences as possible.

2 Read the dialogue. How much are Mr Darcey's tickets? How does he pay?

3 Portfolio: Work in pairs. Look at the poster. You want to book some tickets for the performance. Take roles and act out the dialogue. Record yourselves.

The Royal Shakespeare Company presents
William Shakespeare's
Romeo and Juliet
Friday, Sept 27 and
Saturday, Sept 28 8 pm
at the
Theatre Royal Haymarket
Tickets: £18, £20
Special 50% discount for students

R: Hello, Theatre Royal Haymarket. How can I help you?
C: Hello. I'd like to book some theatre tickets, please.
R: Certainly. Which play would you like to see?
C: 'Hamlet', on Friday the 21st.
R: OK. How many seats would you like?
C: Two seats, please.
R: Fine ... There are available seats in the fourth row, near the front, which cost £30 each, and some nearer the centre ... £25 each. Which would you like?
C: Wmmm ... The ones near the centre, I think.
R: So, two seats in row 11 ... Friday the 21st ... That comes to a total of £50. How would you like to pay?
C: Can I pay by credit card?
R: Certainly. Just give me the number and the expiry date.
C: 3959 3854 1104 9455. Expires this March.
R: And your name?
C: Mark Darcey.
R: Thank you, Mr Darcey. You can collect your tickets at the theatre on Wednesday at 7pm. The performance starts at 8 pm. Enjoy the show.
C: Thank you very much.

Pronunciation /ɒʊ / /aɪ /

4 Listen and tick (✓). Listen again and repeat. Then read out the sentences.

	/ɒʊ /	/aɪ /	ɒʊ / aɪ /
know		coach	home
now		couach	town

Do you know when the coach reaches the town?
Can you please sit on the couch now?

















Креативное мышление

Цель: *формировать способность продуктивно участвовать в процессе выработки, оценки и совершенствования идей, направленных на получение инновационных и эффективных решений, нового знания и эффектного и выражения воображения.*




Креативное мышление


Menu

	Monday tea a ham sandwich apple		Tuesday cappuccino a meat sandwich
			
	Wednesday milk a cheese sandwich banana		Thursday tea cake orange
			
	Friday milk bread butter jam		
			

Sergey Lichmanov

 "Travellers stories"

We are glad to introduce the website "Traveller's stories". Here you can find articles about different countries and continents, share amazing photos and post comments about the most interesting stories, make friends and connect with many travellers from all over the world, give interviews and practise English. The motto of our team is "Explore the world more and more." Visit our site www.SVeExplorer.ru.



Sergey Lichmanov

*Образовательные платформы
как современные условия для развития
функциональной грамотности*

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>

skysmart.ru

<https://uchi.ru/>

<https://learningApps.org/>

<https://moodle.org/>

<https://classroom.google.com/>

<http://resh.edu.ru/>

<https://mob-edu.ru/>

<https://foxford.ru/>

<http://www.vaklass.ru/>

https://learningApps.org/



LearningApps.org



Поиск

Все упражнения

Новое упражнение

Создать коллекцию

Вход

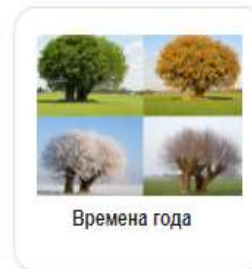
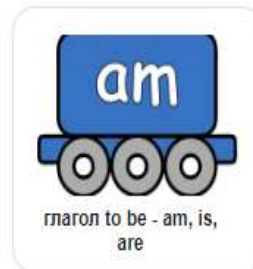
Категория: Английский язык

Медиа: Всё

Классы:

Для начинающих — Профессиональное образование и повышение квалификации

- 1 класс
- 10 - 11 класс
- 2 класс
- 3 класс
- 4 класс
- 5 класс
- 6 класс
- 7 класс
- 8 класс
- 9 класс
- Adjective
- Adverbs
- Alphabet
- Animals
- Article
- Body parts
- Business Basics
- Cinema
- Cities
- Clothes
- Colours
- Days of week
- Fairy-tales
- Family
- Food
- Fruits
- Grammar
- Grammar
- Great Britain
- Health
- Holidays
- House
- Idioms
- Irregular verbs
- Leisure
- Listening comprehension
- London
- Mass Media
- Modal verbs
- Nouns
- Numbers
- Past Simple Tense
- People
- Phrasal Verbs
- Prepositions
- Present Continuous Tense
- Present Perfect
- Present Simple
- Present Simple Tense
- Present Simple and Continuous
- Professions
- Pronouns
- Questions
- Reading & Phonics
- Reading skills
- School
- Science
- Seasons and months
- Sport
- Time
- Travelling
- Verbs
- Vocabulary
- Weather and climate
- Word skills
- Wordbuilding
- Words
- listening
- phonetics
- Литература
- Перевод на русский
- Правило чтения
- Предлоги
- Прилагательные



<https://learningApps.org/>

LearningApps.org



Поиск

Все упражнения

Новое упражнение

Создать коллекцию

Вход

What's the time?

2019-01-06 (2015-04-21)

Упражнение для 3 класса УМК М.З.Биболетовой.

It's one o'clock. It's two o'clock.

half past six.

It's half past four. It's half past twelve.

It's eight o'clock. It's half past eight.

four o'clock.

It's nine o'clock. It's eleven o'clock. It's half past twelve.

It's seven o'clock. It's half past ten. It's eleven o'clock.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the LearnEnglish Kids website. The background is a vibrant orange gradient. At the top right, there are three buttons: a search icon (Q), "Register", and "Log in". On the left, the British Council logo is displayed next to the text "LearnEnglish Kids". Below this is a horizontal navigation menu with eight items: "Home", "Listen and watch", "Read and write", "Speak and spell", "Grammar and vocabulary", "Fun and games", "Print and make", and "Parents". The "Read and write" menu item is currently selected, and a dropdown menu is open below it, listing "Magazine", "Your turn", "Reading practice", and "Writing practice". In the foreground, there is a large yellow and blue graphic with the text "Grammar and vocabulary" in a bold, red font. Below this text, it says "Learn about grammar rules, play word games and watch fun videos." To the right of this graphic is a large, stylized illustration of a green book with a white outline, featuring a yellow question mark on its cover.

BRITISH COUNCIL | LearnEnglish Kids

Q Register Log in

Home Listen and watch Read and write Speak and spell Grammar and vocabulary Fun and games Print and make Parents

Magazine
Your turn
Reading practice
Writing practice

Grammar and vocabulary

Learn about grammar rules, play word games and watch fun videos.

All things considered...

Использование на уроках английского языка подобного рода заданий способствует развитию функциональной грамотности учащихся, грамотности чтения и комплексному освоению учащимися основных видов речевой деятельности, а также развивает творческое мышление, приучает учащихся к внимательному и вдумчивому отношению к тексту. Формирование функциональной грамотности средствами иностранного языка – это залог не только успешного применения иностранного языка в различных сферах деятельности, но и развитие учащегося как успешной личности и его дальнейшее саморазвитие, стремление к познанию нового.

Благодарю за внимание

Thank you for your listening!

~ END ~

